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EMENDATION OF PHILO *De praemiis et poenis* I  
 (II, p. 408 M; 5, p. 336 Cohn)

ἥ μὲν οὖν κοσμοποιία παγκάλως πᾶσα καὶ θεοπρεπῶς μεμήνυται, λαβούσα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ γενέσεως οὐρανοῦ καὶ λήξασα εἰς ἀνθρώπου κατασκευήν· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀφθάρτων τελειότατος, ὁ δὲ θνητῶν.

*Θνητῶν* is the reading of Laurentianus lxxxv. 10 (Cohn's F); *θνητῶν φθαρτός* is found in Venetus gr. 40 and Petropolitanus xx. Aa 1 (Cohn's H and P); *θνητῶν φθαρτικώτατος* in Monacensis gr. 459 (Cohn's A); Mangey conjectured καὶ *φθαρτῶν*. Cohn omits *φθαρτός* and ends the sentence with *θνητῶν*.

In place of the obviously corrupt *φθαρτός* I would propose to read *φέρτατος*. This restores the balanced structure of two nouns and appropriate adjectives, which Philo, following his master Plato, employs in speaking of the creator and the creation or of the universe and man. Cf. *Timaeus* 29 A: ὁ μὲν γὰρ κάλλιστος τῶν γεγονότων, ὁ δ' ἄριστος τῶν αἰτίων, and Philo *De opificio mundi* 82, p. 19 M: τὸν μὲν τῶν ἐν αἰσθητοῖς ἀφθάρτων τελειότατον, τὸν δὲ τῶν γηγενῶν καὶ *φθαρτῶν* ἄριστον.

I may add that the first half of the sentence under consideration is also a Platonic reminiscence; cf. *Timaeus* 27 A: λέγειν ἀρχόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου γενέσεως, τελευτᾶν δὲ εἰς ἀνθρώπων φύσιν.

PAUL SHOREY

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ON CAES. *B.C.* i. 2. 6, *Ante Certam Diem*

On the first day of January in the year 49 B.C. a turbulent meeting of the Roman senate finally issued in the proposal by Scipio of a resolution *uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum aduersus rem publicam facturum wideri* (*Caes. B.C.* i. 2. 6). For a knowledge of this resolution we are ultimately dependent on Caesar's account alone, and so far as my notes and recollection extend, all of the commentators and historians who have given to the passage more than cursory mention appear tacitly to assume that the phrase *ante certam diem* is Caesar's own expression, while the resolution itself embodied a specific date. They accordingly spend their efforts in the attempt to determine what that specific date was. Mommsen forms an exception, in that he does not attempt to fix upon any precise day, but contents himself with a sort of interpolation into Caesar's own words. He renders them, "bis zu einem bestimmten nicht fernen Tage" (*Röm. Gesch.* I<sup>1</sup>, 372), or "bis zu einem bestimmten Tage, offenbar vor den Consular-comitien" ("Die Rechtsfrage zwischen Caesar und dem Senat," *Historische Schriften* I, 145). Lange was protagonist in the effort after greater precision. He understood Caesar to mean July 1, 49 (*Röm. Alt.* III, 406 f.). Therein he is followed by Nissen (in Sybel's *Hist. Zeits.*, N.F. X, 71), Schmidt (*Briefwechsel d. M. Tullius Cicero v. s. Prokonsulat*, etc., 103), Holzapfel